

## SHOT BY HIS ENEMIES

State Senator Goebel Assassinated at Frankfort.

Five Bullets Fired From a Window of the Capitol Building, One of Which Took Effect in the Lungs. The Excitement Intense in the Kentucky Capital—Martial Law Practically Declared—Dramatic Scenes Around the Statehouse and on the Streets—The Assault Unknown—Several Suspects Under Arrest—Trouble Feared Tonight.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—An attempt to assassinate State Senator William Goebel was made on the Capitol grounds here at 12:15 o'clock today. He was walking toward the Capitol building, in company with Col. Jack Chinn, when five shots were fired at him from the third story of the Capitol. One struck him in the side, causing him to fall unconscious.



William Goebel.

He was carried by friends to the Capitol Hotel where a physician made an examination of the wound. He reported that the bullet had passed entirely through the body, puncturing both lungs, and while extremely serious the injury was not necessarily fatal.

John Whitaker, of Butler county, was arrested, charged with the shooting. He had five pistols on his person when taken into custody. He, however, soon proved his innocence to the satisfaction of the police, and was released.

## Soldiers on the Scene.

Immediately after the shots were fired a line of soldiers in uniform surrounded the Statehouse. Men gathered in groups and the excitement was intense.

At the north end of the building which is occupied by Governor Taylor, there stood a body of men with Winchester pistols, defying a crowd of Democrats who were demanding entrance in order to make search for the supposed assassin.

For a time it seemed as if bloodshed would occur, but soon the soldiers cleared the square of all who were not State officers. Martial law has practically been declared.

As soon as the news of the shooting reached the legislature both houses adjourned immediately. While the members filed down the steps of the building, en route to the Capitol Hotel where the wounded man lay, a file of soldiers mounted the steps, and entering the Capitol took possession of the legislative halls and of the rotunda leading to them.

After a lapse of two hours Senator Goebel regained consciousness and his physician became more hopeful. Meanwhile Goebel's friends had reported his death and the town immediately was in a turmoil. More trouble is feared tonight.

A negro who said on the street soon after Goebel was shot, "We have got Goebel," was shot and instantly killed by a Franklin county farmer named Ireland. Ireland is under arrest.

## Stories of the Shooting.

It is asserted that the bullets fired at Senator Goebel came from the side window of the third floor of the executive department of the Capitol building. Jack Chinn and Policeman Lillard, who were with Goebel, were not hurt.

Harris Alexander, a cloakroom keeper, of the house, says the shots were fired from the east window of the third story of the Statehouse. The insurance commissioner, register of lands, and State custodian have offices on that floor. The building was crowded with mountaineers.

Jack Chinn says the shots were fired from the last wing of the Statehouse. Goebel fell and he paid all attention to him and does not know exactly how many shots were fired. When Goebel fell to the ground and as Chinn bent over him, Goebel exclaimed:

"I guess they have got me."

Chinn replied: "We will all die together."

## Cause of the Shooting.

The attempted assassination is the direct outcome of the election troubles. Goebel, Democrat, and Taylor, Republican, were nominees for governor, Taylor, on the face of the returns, had more votes.

The election board, which was supposed to be favorable to Goebel, declared Taylor elected. The followers of Goebel declared that he had been legally elected, and set about to make him governor by means of the legislature. Taylor's supporters, on the other hand, vowed that Goebel should never be seated.

Kentucky, and especially the cities of Lexington and Frankfort, have been in a state of ferment ever since the election, and trouble has been predicted freely. Yet nobody dreamed of such a tragic outcome as this.

## SENATOR GOEBEL DEAD.

He Expires of His Wounds at 1:15 This Afternoon.  
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—Senator Goebel died at 1:15 o'clock.

The excitement in the street is intense. A mountaineer named Whitewater is among those under arrest as the assassin. He has a Winchester rifle and three pistols. Goebel men from all parts of the State are flocking to the capital.

## THE NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

A Profound Sensation Over the Bullets From Frankfort.

The news of the attempt to assassinate State Senator Goebel at Frankfort, Ky., reached the Capitol at about 12:30 o'clock and created intense excitement there. The first dispatch announced that Goebel had been killed. Nearly an hour later, while excitement continued at a high pitch, another dispatch announcing that Goebel had not been killed, nor even fatally wounded, came, and brought relief from the tension. A copy of the first dispatch was taken upon the floor of the Senate on the Democratic side. Senator Clay was the first to read it.

The news spread quickly and Senator Lindsay of Kentucky left his seat and hastened to meet the little knot of Senators advancing toward him with the tidings that Goebel had been assassinated. The contents of the dispatch became known throughout the chamber and Democrats and Republicans mingled in discussing the tragedy.

Through the corridors the news traveled and went on and on till it penetrated the most distant and isolated committee rooms. It created consternation at the Capitol. When the second dispatch came telling that Goebel was not fatally wounded and that the assassin had been arrested, there was a release from the excitement, but men talked of little else than the latest Kentucky shooting.

Senator Lindsay said: "I am surprised and shocked at the intelligence from Kentucky. It is unfortunate that the condition of public excitement existing in the State should be intensified just at this time by an attempted assassination, especially when directed toward one of the parties to the gubernatorial contest. I hope that the wounds of Senator Goebel will not prove serious, and that his assailant will be brought to justice. I know nothing about Whitaker, the alleged assassin, and, in fact, have never heard of him before. I do not care to make a statement as to the probable effect of this affair on the political aspect in Kentucky, as that will depend largely upon the investigation that will follow the shooting, which will, no doubt, fix the blame."

Representative Wheeler of Kentucky, one of Mr. Goebel's personal friends, said it "was horrible, horrible!" He said it must have been the act of some lawless mountaineer. The people of Kentucky, he said, were law-abiding and would not adopt any such course. He felt too much grieved, he said, to discuss the probable effect. He was certain Governor Taylor was not concerned in the affair and would not countenance it.

Representative Berry, who opposed Goebel in politics, regretted exceedingly that Goebel had been shot. He declined, however, to discuss the shooting beyond saying it was hardly surprising in view of the desperate character of the men collected at Frankfort.

## FEDERAL TROOPS READY.

The War Department Prepared in Case of Trouble.

As soon as the news of the shooting of Mr. Goebel reached the War Department inquiries were made by the officials as to what troops would be available to send to Kentucky in case there was a request received for Federal aid. It was found there are four companies of the Second Infantry, under Capt. Abner Pickering, at Fort Thomas, Ky., near Cincinnati, and about 100 miles from Frankfort. At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., and Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., there is only a company of soldiers at each place. There are four companies of the Fifth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, under Col. Richard Combs.

While the State Militia has been called out it is feared that they may not be able to suppress trouble, so the troops will be in readiness to move forward at once to Frankfort.

At a late hour this afternoon no official information had been received at the War Department of the shooting of Mr. Goebel, and no action will be taken until the department is called upon.

## SENATOR BLACKBURN'S VIEW.

He Thinks the Shooting the Work of Political Enemies.

Senator Blackburn was interviewed at the Hotel Normandie this afternoon. He said that he had received no personal telegrams from Kentucky concerning the attempted assassination of Mr. Goebel, the only information he had having been received from press dispatches. He was shocked by the news. When questioned Senator Blackburn's voice trembled and tears trickled from his eyes. "It is a cowardly outrage," he said, "Political enemies are, of course, at the bottom of the whole affair. Goebel, although elected, could not be seated, and when it was foreshadowed that justice might be done, the power of the assassin's bullet was employed. Goebel was a great man, a true friend, and a bitter enemy. His work in Kentucky will eventually be appreciated."

When asked if he thought further trouble was likely to occur he said that he could not say, but that he was sure the act would not be allowed to go unpunished. Senator Blackburn may go to Kentucky tonight.

## THE WEBSTER HOMESTEAD.

A Proposition in Massachusetts to Make It a Park.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to purchase the Daniel Webster homestead at Marshfield, Mass., for a public park.

## Justice Bradley's Health Better.

Justice Bradley, who on account of severe illness, was compelled to discontinue his judicial duties some weeks ago, was at the City Hall today. Judge Bradley is much improved in health, and will resume his work on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District in a few days.

## ENGLAND'S FIRM POLICY

The Queen's Position Regarding the South African War.

She Exhorts the British Forces to Sustain and Renew Their Exertions to Assert the Supremacy of the Nation—France for the Soldiers and Sailors in the Field. Their Courage True to the Traditions of the Country's Military History—Colonial Troops Complimented—Australia's Federation Approved—The Samoan Treaty—The Navy and Coast Defences Referred To.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There was intense public interest in the opening of Parliament today and there were great crowds outside both houses. Following is the Queen's speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: Peace, which was recently broken in South Africa, when I last addressed you, has unhappily not been restored. Otherwise my relations with other states are friendly. In resisting the invasion of my African colonies by the South African Republic and Orange Free State my people responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal I made. The heroism of my soldiers in the field and the sailors and marines who landed to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history."

"I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives have fallen as a sacrifice, but I have witnessed, with pride and the heartiest gratification, the patriotic earnestness and spontaneous loyalty of my subjects in all parts of my dominions to come forward and share in the common defence of imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain, when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of my empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion."

"A treaty has been concluded with the Emperor of Germany for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries to Samoa, Tonga, and other islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the United States of America has been a party."

A bill will be introduced, affecting a federation adopted by five of my Australian colonies. I have watched, with cordial satisfaction, the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities. I am confident that the establishment of a great federation of Australia will prove advantageous not only to the colonies immediately concerned, but also to the empire."

"The brilliant courage and soldier-like qualities of the Colonial forces engaged in South Africa has already earned high admiration. Patriotic offers of assistance, which it is impossible to accept, have come from many other colonies, populations, and various races. I have received from the rulers of the native states of India numerous offers to place their troops and resources at my disposition for service in South Africa. These proofs of loyalty and devotion in the cause of the empire have afforded me much gratification. This part of the speech concludes with an expression of regret at the famine plague in India."

Speaking to the Commons Her Majesty said: "The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the country's military administrations. You are all convinced, shrink from any outlay required to place our defensive preparations on a level with the responsibilities which the Americans and such an empire as ours have assumed. I have provided for a time when several other nations are perfecting naval operations at a cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude whereby you have provided for the efficiency of the navy and coast defences assuredly will not be relaxed."

In addressing both houses the speech referred to the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity, but a dynamic one, and that it is the duty of the British people to maintain its position in the world.

Prior to the opening of the session the Irish members met, with the object of endeavoring to unite the various sections of the party. John Redmond, John Dillon, and Timothy Healy were present. Timothy Harrington, Independent Nationalist, who presided, urged a settlement of the dispute between the various divisions of the Irish party.

Mr. Redmond declared that unity was necessary on the lines of 1885-90. He pointed to the splendid example of the Americans and such an empire as ours have assumed. I have provided for a time when several other nations are perfecting naval operations at a cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude whereby you have provided for the efficiency of the navy and coast defences assuredly will not be relaxed."

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## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Hague Treaty the Subject of a Conference.

There were a large number of callers at the White House this morning before the hour for the Cabinet meeting. Several Senators and Representatives came with delegations of friends. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire presented a number of gentlemen, the call being largely of a social nature.

Representatives Dayton and Johnston appeared at the head of a small delegation of railroad men from West Virginia. Among the number was one of the oldest engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio system, having been in continuous service for more than thirty-five years.

The President was again in consultation with Senators Allison and Fairbanks this morning. It was understood that the question of the Hague treaty was under consideration. The Administration, it is said, is somewhat worried over the delay of it and other treaties in the Senate, and it was intimated today that plans were being discussed by the President and the Senators mentioned looking to the early consideration of these important diplomatic agreements.

Senator Shoup called again today, bringing with him a friend for whom he is seeking an appointment.

Gen. James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General, called with a delegation of steamboat inspectors who are in the city on official business.

Wayne MacVeagh, former Attorney General, called to pay his respects to the President.

Other visitors were Representative Smith of Michigan, Davidson of Wisconsin, and Knox of Massachusetts, all of whom called in the interests of appointments.

Flynn's Business Office, 8th and K.

55-Census Office Examination—55.

## THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Enlargement of the Capitol Among the Matters Discussed.

The Senate passed today a bill to present to the President a report on the condition of the Capitol building, which the first shot was fired in the Spanish American war.

A bill for a voluntary retirement fund in the Government departments was introduced by Mr. Hansbrough, and referred.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to consider and report whether a suitable plan may be adopted for the enlargement of the Capitol and providing for the transaction of public business other than legislative business in the Capitol, so that there may be sufficient space provided for the transaction of the business of the two houses of Congress. He expressed the opinion that the whole building and some addition that may probably be made between the Library and the Capitol basement would be needed for the business of the two houses.

The resolution was made, after which the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the Supreme Court of the United States the better for the public service, and some disposition should be made of the room formerly occupied by the Library.

Mr. Vest suggested that the proper committee to consider the subject was the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. After much discussion the resolution was adopted.

A resolution that Washington's Farewell Address be read by Mr. Chandler was introduced by Mr. Foraker of Ohio and referred by Mr. Hoar and adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew, relating to information received by treaty for the partition of Samoa between the United States and Germany was laid before the Senate and Mr. Davis moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Pettigrew opposed the reference and argued for the adoption of the resolution. He said that the resolution was a very able document, written in excellent temper and one that would be of great interest to the Senate and the people.

Mr. Pettigrew asked unanimous consent to have printed as a public document a statement by Aguinaldo of the Philippine Congress, which was a very able document, written in excellent temper and one that would be of great interest to the Senate and the people.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution to have the document printed, and it went over till tomorrow.

## THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Routine Business Transacted During a Brief Session.

The House was in session for one hour and adjourned today.

At the request of Mr. Daisell of Pennsylvania, the Senate bill, authorizing the erection of a statue of Samuel Hanemann on a public reservation in the city of Washington, was passed.

The Committee on Insular Affairs, under the chairmanship of Mr. Cooper, reported the resolutions of enquiry introduced by Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, with amendments.

As amended they were agreed to. They direct the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House the sums expended and those which the United States was made responsible, on account of equipment, transportation, and other expenses, incurred by the Philippine Islands from May 1, 1898, to November 1, 1899.

The call of committees in consideration of bills during the morning hour was resumed. The Committee on Agriculture reported the bill to recognize the Weather Bureau, which was first called, by Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, chairman, did not avail himself of the opportunity to bring up again the bill to recognize the Weather Bureau.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of War in his discretion to accept a site of not less than 400 acres at Jones, Ind., for a military reservation. The bill was passed.

Mr. Hall also called up the bill to give to the United States the right of eminent domain as well as to those in the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments the right of entrance to the National Hospital upon the grounds of the army.

From the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Lacey of Iowa called up the bill extending for a period of three years the (United States) land grant to the Great Northern Railway on West Mountain, Hot Springs Reservation, and it was passed. There being no other business from committees, at 1:30 o'clock the House adjourned until tomorrow.

## THE DISTRICT JUSTICES.

A Bill Proposing an Increase in Their Salaries.

Representative Jenkins today introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the courts of the District of Columbia. The bill provides that after the passage of the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall receive an annual salary of \$3,500, and each of the Associate Justices of that court an annual salary of \$3,000. It is further provided that the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shall each receive an annual salary of \$3,500. All the salaries are to be paid in monthly installments at the Treasury of the United States; one-half to be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

## THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Russian Opinion of the Increasing Influence of Japan.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—A despatch to the "Collegium Gazette" from St. Petersburg says: "Leading circles in Russia do not believe that the change in China entails serious consequences. Japan's increasing influence, it is thought, is far more important and can only be averted by the powers, including the United States of America, notifying Japan that they intend to maintain a status quo in China on the basis of the Hague conference."

The Gazette regrets the uncertainty as to whether the powers will co-operate. It says that Germany is certain to co-operate with Russia.

## KWANG SU'S REPORTED DEATH.

The Chinese Legation Without Confirmation of the Rumor.

The officials of the Chinese Legation feel confident that the report of the sudden demise of the Emperor of China is without foundation. They feel sure that if the Emperor had died they would have received immediate word of the event, but nothing has been heard officially from China relative to the rumor.

It was reported that the Chinese Embassy in St. Petersburg had received the news of the Emperor's death. The legation in Washington sent a private telegram to St. Petersburg asking for information in regard to the report, but as no reply has been received, the officials here have recovered from their anxiety and decline to credit the report that Kwang Su is dead.

In an interview with a Times reporter this morning the Chinese Legation's secretary stated that the members of the legation feel perfectly at ease over the situation, and that the business of the legation and the New Year's festivities will proceed as usual.

## A WITNESS ON THE RACK

More Evidence in the Montana Senatorial Investigation.

A Member of the Legislature Testifies That He Found \$1,000 in His Room—Forced to Answer Pertinent Questions—Poker and Faro Popular Among State Officeholders.

The Montana Senatorial enquiry was resumed at 11 o'clock today by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate. A number of the members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Montana, the legislature which elected Senator William A. Clark, were in attendance.

One of the incidents, which occurred before the committee was called to order by Mr. Chandler, was a friendly, pleasant little chat between former Senator Faulkner, counsel-in-chief for the defence, and Representative Campbell, counsel-in-chief for the memorialists. These gentlemen are bitter antagonists during the sessions of the committee, but they resume their cordial relations as soon as the committee adjourns.

J. H. Gieger, of Libby, Flathead county, Mont., was the first witness. He is a State senator from Flathead county. He was nominated on the Republican ticket in September, 1898. Upon his nomination, he said he had made a speech to the effect that in 1893, during the capital contest, he had seen money freely used, but that he would do his duty.

"Did you not say that you had seen money stacked up like cordwood, but you would vote for a Republican on all ballot boxes?" asked Mr. Campbell.

"I don't think I did."

"Did you not say on the stump that if you cast your vote for a Democrat, you hoped your constituents would hang you when you went home?"

"Hoped He Would be Hanged."

"No, sir; what I did say was that if I allowed myself to be worked with money at Helena, I hoped my constituents would hang me."

"When did you come to Washington?"

"Yesterday."

"Whom have you seen since you have been here?"

"Not many people that I know. I came up to the Capitol yesterday and looked in here."

"Did you see Mr. Charles Clark?"

"No, sir."

"Mr. Wellcome?"

"No, sir."

"Mr. Faulkner?"

"No, sir."

"Mr. Foster?"

"No, sir."

"Mr. Bickford?"

"I met Mr. Bickford at the door of the committee room."

"What conversation did you have with him?"

"I just shook hands with him and passed the compliments of the season."

"What was your financial condition when you were nominated for the legislature?"

"Very moderate."

"What business were you in when you were nominated?"

"I have been in a number of lines of business."

"State your various occupations."

"Well, mining, and hide-raising."

"What was your business when you were nominated?"

"I was not engaged."

"How much money did you have to make your campaign on?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"Where did you get it?"

"From my mother's estate."

"Where is that?"

"In Marion county, Ohio."

"Who was the executor?"

"A Mr. Dick."

"When you went to Helena you bought a watch?"

"Yes, I took it on trial, and afterwards bought it for \$47.50."

"Did you deposit money in the First National Bank of Kalspell, Mont.?"

"In May, 1899, I put in a certificate of deposit for \$2,500."

"Where did you get the money?"

"From various sources."

"State them?"

"Well, I earned five or six hundred dollars as a member of the legislature."

"When you were paid \$4 a day for the full term and mileage?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you get the remainder of the money?"

"Well, at poker or faro."

"How much did you win at poker?"

"I don't know. I think I quit about even."

"Did you win \$2,000 at faro?" asked Senator Turley.

"I think it was something under \$2,000, about \$1,700," replied the witness.

"Where did you win this money at faro?"

"At Helena and Butte."

"Who was present when you made this big winning?"

"I did not make any big winning. I played frequently. I think \$180 was the biggest amount I made at one time in faro."

"You were a member of the legislature and knew it was against the law to gamble?"

"Gambling was popular."

"Well, I did not do much more than other officeholders in Montana do."

"The witness was made to account for more of the money he had deposited. He said that he had told some stock in the Silver Key Mining Company for which he got \$500 bill which was testified yesterday he had changed for smaller bills at the Union Bank and Trust Company of Helena. He had his small money changed at Kalspell to a \$500 bill. He was coming East, but reaching Helena found he would have to break the bill to provide himself with funds."

Mr. Campbell pressed the witness very closely about his money and finally Mr. Gieger said:

"I cannot go into my private affairs further without uncovering my property and there is hanging over me a judgment so unjust that I never intend to pay it."

"Can you tell the committee why it was that your luck in faro improved so remarkably after you got to be a member of the legislature?" asked Mr. Chandler.

"Well, it was not altogether luck. I have often made big winnings. I went to Montana when I was nineteen years old. I am sorry to say I fell into the ways of the people of that country, and gambled. One day on a horse race I won \$1,000."

The witness testified that he had played poker at Libby, and had won some money,

the amount, though, he could not remember.

Sensors Turley and Caffery took the witness under examination in the matter of the judgment. They questioned him closely, and rather severely. The judgment had been rendered in 1882, and had been repeatedly renewed.

Mr. Chandler asked: "Then you found it more convenient to keep your business under cover than to play faro, and pay it off or buy it in?"

The witness answered inaudibly.

"As a matter of curiosity, I should like to know the place where that horse race was run that you won \$1,000 on?" said Senator Burrows.

"It was at Peoria."

"When was it?"

"Sometime in July I think," but the witness could not be positive on this point.

"What was the name of the horse?"

"I think it was Edith G. or something like that."

"Senator Burrows wishes to know is she still on the track?" said Senator Chandler.

If the witness made any reply to this, it was drowned in the loud laughter of the spectators, counsel, and committee.